

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

JUNE 1938

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## CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

## Meat Inspection Withdrawn

46. Idaho Meat Producers, Inc., Belmont and Fifteenth Street, Caldwell, Idaho.  
 128. Swift & Co., 52 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.  
 379. Hallstead Provision Co., 1209-11 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 679. The Emm-An-Cee Co., 539 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Meat Inspection Extended

2GA. Armour & Co., Tifton, Ga., to include Fowler Packing Co.  
 184. Swift & Co., Somerville, Mass., to include Sturtevant & Haley Beef & Supply Co.  
 724. Swift & Co., Winona, Minn., to include Plankinton Packing Co.

## Change of Name of Official Establishment

44. Lincoln Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., instead of Bills & Boettcher Abattoir, Inc.  
 172. Whitson Food Products, Inc., Denton, Tex., instead of Lamb-Whitson Food Products Co., Inc.

## Change of Mail Address of Official Establishment

1018. Boise Butcher Co., P. O. box 1665, Boise, Idaho, instead of 811 Idaho Street.

## Change of Official in Charge

Dr. Leonard E. Swanson succeeds Dr. H. B. Raffensperger (deceased) as inspector in charge of swine-parasite investigations at Moultrie, Ga.

## Change of Address of Official in Charge

Dr. C. H. Herrold, 528 Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., instead of 411 Federal Building.

Dr. Herman Busman, 509 Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., instead of 815 Guaranty Building.

Dr. E. A. Crossman, 802 Customhouse Building, Boston, Mass., instead of 2002 Customhouse Building.

## Station Added

Logan, Utah, liver-fluke research, Dr. Wendell H. Krull, care Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, in charge.

## Station Discontinued

Missoula, Mont., swine-parasite investigations.

## Substation Discontinued

Caldwell, Idaho, meat inspection, under Boise, Idaho.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION,  
MAY 1938<sup>1</sup>

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Goats	Swine
Baltimore.....	9,808	1,934	2,486	-----	44,607
Chicago <sup>2</sup> .....	101,376	31,860	213,444	-----	326,699
Denver.....	10,017	1,696	29,565	-----	16,160
Kansas City.....	44,789	23,833	131,885	-----	79,305
New York <sup>3</sup> .....	42,327	74,951	283,519	-----	181,172
Omaha.....	53,273	5,638	92,844	-----	71,457
St. Louis <sup>4</sup> .....	39,123	43,893	89,188	-----	201,120
Sioux City.....	30,462	1,323	27,327	-----	45,653
South St. Paul <sup>5</sup> .....	53,940	44,501	16,207	-----	91,892
All other stations.....	387,216	270,046	663,576	481	1,526,658
Total:					
May 1938.....	772,331	499,675	1,550,041	481	2,584,723
May 1937.....	744,604	561,414	1,370,539	322	2,098,590
11 months ended—					
May 1938.....	9,158,488	5,365,932	16,191,022	8,684	29,920,437
May 1937.....	10,061,063	5,834,379	16,231,421	12,402	34,116,492

<sup>1</sup> Horses slaughtered:

May 1938.....	-----	599
May 1937.....	-----	631
11 months ended—		
May 1938.....	-----	15,004
May 1937.....	-----	12,434

<sup>2</sup> Includes Elburn, Ill.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Jersey City and Newark, N. J.

<sup>4</sup> Includes National Stock Yards and East St. Louis, Ill.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Newport and St. Paul, Minn.

FOOD ANIMALS AND MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTED  
WHEN OFFERED FOR IMPORTATION, MAY 1938

## Food animals passed for entry

Country of origin	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Mexico.....	32,327	-----	2,139	1
Canada.....	7,134	45	144	1
Virgin Islands (to Puerto Rico).....	110	-----	-----	-----
Total:				
May 1938.....	39,571	45	2,283	2
May 1937.....	59,936	8,588	1,217	1
11 months ended—				
May 1938.....	422,707	28,328	8,480	91
May 1937.....	396,338	70,334	7,535	93

Refused entry: 32 cattle. Inspected for movement in bond and reentry into Mexico: 144 cattle. (These figures are not included in the table above.)

*Meat and meat food products passed for entry*

Country of origin	Chilled and frozen fresh meat			Cured meat	Canned meat	Sausage (not canned)	Other product	Total
	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork					
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina				657	4,085,637	1,159		4,087,453
Brazil				149,024	3,512,278	6,477	216,310	3,691,302
Canada	83,299	172	247,781	73,694				627,733
Czechoslovakia					71,457			71,457
Denmark					50,662		4,505	55,167
Estonia					68,995			68,995
Finland					1,102			1,102
France					484		624	1,108
Germany				13,641	304	6,785		20,730
Great Britain				126	41		532	699
Hungary					230,518	929		231,447
Irish Free State				5,680				5,680
Italy				853		21,484		22,337
Japan					6,172			6,172
Latvia					8,852			8,852
Lithuania				45,000	23,899	243,605		312,504
Netherlands					8,549	63,350		72,893
New Zealand	11,941		197				4,267	10,405
Paraguay					312,565			312,565
Poland				274,578	3,205,563			3,480,531
Rumania					2,993			2,993
Switzerland							6,194	6,194
Uruguay					1,118,729			1,118,729
Total	95,240	172	292,978	550,701	13,013,697	36,834	233,426	14,223,048

Condemned: Canned beef, 200 pounds; canned pork, 10,311 pounds; cured pork, 100 pounds; sausage, 280 pounds; total, 10,891 pounds.

Refused entry: Canned beef, 84 pounds; canned pork, 8,953 pounds; fresh pork, 317 pounds; total, 9,354 pounds.

### MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS PREPARED AND PROCESSED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, MAY 1938

Product	Quantity	Product	Quantity
Meat placed in cure:			
Beef	Pounds 9,618,093	Canned meat, etc.—Continued.	Pounds 2,102,920
Pork	176,258,470	Sausage	8,936,650
Smoked and/or dried:		Soup	3,558,023
Beef	4,295,035	All other	20,632,082
Pork	114,738,336	Bacon, sliced	
Sausage:		Lard:	
Fresh, finished	7,282,793	Rendered	79,146,513
Smoked and/or cooked	48,173,287	Refined	59,562,596
To be dried or semidried	8,462,816	Oleo stock	9,941,509
Loaf, headcheese, chili con carne, jellied		Edible tallow	6,955,161
products, etc.	8,178,376	Compound containing animal fat	32,308,303
Cooked meat:		Oleomargarine containing animal fat	4,525,900
Beef	1,087,029	Miscellaneous	1,167,175
Pork	14,363,867	Total	<sup>1</sup> 635,157,617
Canned meat and meat food products:			
Beef	4,530,128		
Pork	9,332,555		

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents "inspection pounds" as some of the products may have been inspected and recorded more than once due to having been subjected to more than one distinct processing treatment, such as curing first and then canning.

MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT, MAY 1938<sup>1</sup>

Product	May 1938	May 1937	Product	May 1938	May 1937
Beef and veal:			Pork—Continued.		
Fresh.....	193, 252	187, 557	Smoked.....	270, 992	161, 240
Cured.....	503, 370	538, 748	Canned.....	606, 806	703, 313
Smoked.....	476	493	Edible organs—		
Canned.....	187, 536	259, 139	Fresh.....	652, 627	424, 668
Edible organs—			Cured.....	19, 040	17, 400
Fresh.....	418, 621	336, 476	Miscellaneous.....	37, 103	14, 531
Cured.....	151	644	Sausage.....	165, 820	165, 422
Miscellaneous.....	65, 766	57, 735	Lard.....	20, 140, 761	13, 869, 804
Mutton and lamb:			Compound (lard substitute).....	4, 360	16, 096
Fresh.....	4, 753	5, 825	Oleo stock.....	267, 525	290, 450
Canned.....	16, 486	22, 815	Oleo oil.....	827, 968	605, 063
Edible organs—			Oleostearin.....	3, 530	53, 262
Fresh.....	257, 586	132, 533	Oleomargarine.....	1, 328	2, 220
Cured.....			Edible tallow.....		
Miscellaneous.....	1, 653	911	Total.....	32, 239, 224	23, 265, 087
Pork:			Horse meat.....	59, 410	98, 101
Fresh.....	455, 166	71, 522			
Cured.....	7, 236, 548	5, 327, 220			

<sup>1</sup> This table represents the quantities of meat and meat food products certified by the Bureau of Animal Industry for export and not necessarily the quantities actually exported; the Bureau's export meat records are confined to certification only.

**SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION  
WITH STATES, MAY 1938**

State or Territory	Tuberculin tests during month		Total to date				Inspector in charge	State official	
	Cattle tested	Cattle reacted	Modified accredited counties	Once-tested-free herds	Accredited herds	Herds under supervision			
Ala.	4,365	0	No. 67	Pct. 100	270,875	300	271,175	R. E. Jackson	I. S. McAdory, Auburn.
Ariz.	11,175	3	14	100	12,236	8	12,593	F. L. Schneider	C. T. Guilfoyle, Phoenix.
Ark.	3,462	1	75	100	229,237	5	229,242	A. W. Rice	C. D. Stubbs, Little Rock.
Calif.	108,252	3,221	40	69	39,586	31	66,356	W. E. Howe	C. U. Duckworth, Sacramento.
Colo.	5,456	11	63	100	60,611	30	60,846	A. H. Francis	R. M. Gow, Denver.
Conn.	28,135	129	8	100	804	78,039	18,842	R. L. Smith	E. R. Dimock, Hartford.
Del.	4,047	7	3	100	5,388	2,439	7,873	O. L. Lockwood	R. M. Sarde, Dover.
D. C.	0	0	1	100	45	2	47	A. E. Wight	
Fla.	6,330	8	67	100	40,199	72	67,656	T. H. Applewhite	J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee.
Ga.	3,068	30	159	100	242,099	24	242,123	C. D. Dendlinger	J. M. Sutton, Atlanta.
Idaho	3,036	7	44	100	51,114	32	51,270	A. K. Kuttler	T. A. Elliot, Boise.
Ill.	82,715	245	102	100	232,082	620	242,308	J. J. Lintner	J. P. Stout, Springfield.
Ind.	15,252	51	92	100	182,541	1,300	157,297	H. Busman	J. L. Axby, Indianapolis.
Iowa	132,461	904	99	100	169,600	804	196,600	J. A. Barger	H. A. Seidel, Des Moines.
Kans.	9,282	26	105	100	170,358	244	171,032	N. L. Townsend	W. J. Miller, Topeka.
Ky.	4,541	1	120	100	163,647	24	163,687	W. F. Biles	D. E. Westmorland, Frankfort.
La.	5,682	22	64	100	148,646	-----	148,804	W. A. McDonald	E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge.
Maine	8,013	8	16	100	42,987	459	43,817	A. L. Hirleman	H. M. Tucker, Augusta.
Md.	15,529	60	23	100	20,634	13,772	42,824	O. L. Lockwood	Mark Welsh, Baltimore.
Mass.	35,512	159	14	100	13,979	10,299	25,315	E. A. Crossman	C. F. Riordan, Boston.
Mich.	31,937	12	83	100	206,255	58	206,260	C. H. Hays	C. H. Clark, Lansing.
Minn.	59,995	139	87	100	201,129	306	202,229	W. J. Fretz	C. E. Cottow, St. Paul.
Miss.	7,321	30	82	100	219,057	14	219,065	H. Robbins	E. S. Brashier, Jackson.
Mo.	1,993	1	114	100	229,705	81	237,594	Ralph Graham	H. E. Curry, Jefferson City.
Mont.	3,405	0	56	100	72,999	32	73,033	G. W. Cronen	W. J. Butler, Helena.
Nebr.	14,041	104	93	100	134,887	34	135,227	J. W. Murdoch	J. S. Anderson, Lincoln.
Nev.	2,438	3	17	100	3,417	6	3,441	R. A. Given	Edward Records, Reno.
N. H.	20,606	53	10	100	333	17,525	E. A. Crossman	A. L. Felker, Concord.	
N. J.	25,379	94	21	100	2,026	16,053	18,440	J. R. Porteus	R. A. Hendershott, Tren-ton.
N. Mex.	3,994	7	31	100	22,104	17	25,450	F. L. Schneider	Sam McCue, Albuquerque.
N. Y.	243,773	819	62	100	6,823	145,207	152,813	H. B. Leonard	E. T. Faulder, Albany.
N. C.	4,567	0	100	100	256,265	368	256,633	A. A. Husman	William Moore, Raleigh.
N. Dak.	35,060	63	53	100	86,073	2,140	95,845	H. H. Cohenour	T. O. Brandenburg, Bis-marck.
Ohio	72,418	120	88	100	255,432	276	256,407	A. J. DeFosset	F. A. Zimmer, Columbus.
Oklahoma	11,384	8	77	100	276,338	37	276,375	L. J. Allen	D. H. Ricks, Oklahoma City.
Oreg.	9,991	18	36	100	144,660	1,756	146,428	S. B. Foster	W. H. Lytle, Salem.
Pa.	58,235	334	67	100	142,359	8,137	172,655	J. B. Reidy	H. M. Kalodner, Harrisburg.
R. I.	2,660	27	5	100	2,199	1,289	3,917	E. A. Crossman	J. H. Gibbons, Providence.
S. C.	590	0	46	100	71,321	63	71,387	W. K. Lewis	W. K. Lewis, Columbia.
S. Dak.	51,949	627	66	96	134,028	7	149,249	C. H. Faunks	Bon Anderson, Pierre.
Tenn.	2,638	0	95	100	294,798	24	294,834	H. L. Fry	A. C. Topmiller, Nashville.
Tex.	20,704	2	254	100	492,281	94	525,915	H. L. Darby	T. O. Booth, Fort Worth.
Utah	717	11	29	100	87,220	128	87,525	F. E. Murray	W. H. Hendricks, Salt Lake City.
Vt.	45,456	123	14	100	6,054	17,369	23,490	L. H. Adams	E. H. Jones, Montpelier.
Va.	8,011	13	100	100	198,414	609	199,291	R. E. Brookbank	E. C. Givens, Richmond.
Wash.	9,984	65	39	100	72,717	49	76,475	J. C. Exline	M. R. Hales, Olympia.
W. Va.	2,029	3	55	100	114,007	578	114,607	H. M. Newton	J. B. McLaughlin, Charleston.
Wis.	71,705	88	71	100	181,961	8,997	191,192	J. S. Healy	Walter Wisnicky, Madison.
Wyo.	8,013	8	23	100	2,014	3	2,626	W. A. Sullivan	H. D. Port, Cheyenne.
Hawaii	-----	-----	61	79	910	-----	910	Lewis Bilkam	E. H. Willers, Honolulu.
P. R.	23,520	54	61	79	3,998	226	6,672	S. H. Still	F. A. Lopez Dominguez, San Juan.
V. I.	63	0	1	33	277	-----	277	S. H. Still	J. L. Cherry, Christiansted.
Total	1,340,889	7,719	3,112	99	6,018,761	329,987	6,463,945		

**SUMMARY OF BANG'S DISEASE WORK IN COOPERATION WITH  
STATES, MAY 1938<sup>1</sup>**

State or Territory	Agglutination blood tests completed during month		Results of agglutination blood tests during month					Herd under supervision	Cattle on waiting list		
	Herd	Cattle	Herd containing infection	Total cattle in herds	Re-actors	Negative					
						Herd	Cattle				
Alabama.....	3,906	27,787	308	9,958	826	3,598	17,829	26,043	25,501		
Arizona.....	67	2,708	15	944	55	52	1,764	1,676	1,000		
Arkansas.....	4,178	26,793	262	7,520	686	3,916	19,273	98,118	-----		
California.....								10			
Colorado.....	54	2,014	21	1,121	87	33	893	195	784		
Connecticut.....	53	1,314	16	493	52	37	821	233	94		
Delaware.....	418	3,421	58	988	134	360	2,433	3,457	3,013		
Florida.....	929	33,387	216	18,800	1,167	713	14,587	9,794	-----		
Georgia.....	2,797	12,596	285	6,431	675	2,512	6,165	16,802	48,640		
Idaho.....	688	8,018	311	4,652	357	377	3,366	17,785	-----		
Illinois.....	391	6,264	141	2,437	471	250	3,827	10,718	-----		
Indiana.....	937	11,753	149	2,502	316	788	9,251	14,490	7,069		
Iowa.....	882	14,969	313	6,302	860	569	8,667	17,672	30,179		
Kansas.....	159	4,930	80	3,231	413	79	1,699	2,338	2,103		
Kentucky.....	1,043	9,663	145	2,874	479	898	6,789	32,413	-----		
Louisiana.....	5,897	29,915	794	14,125	2,032	5,103	15,790	45,599	11,269		
Maine.....	251	4,515	82	2,182	192	169	2,333	2,342	-----		
Maryland.....	842	10,965	232	4,426	472	610	6,539	15,972	26,037		
Massachusetts.....	20	909	8	358	65	12	551	132	-----		
Michigan.....	1,865	18,428	279	3,928	771	1,586	14,500	17,570	3,410		
Minnesota.....	2,138	35,792	614	12,712	1,059	1,524	23,080	52,228	1,000		
Mississippi.....	371	8,769	104	5,131	331	267	3,638	5,596	-----		
Missouri.....	2,752	18,516	401	4,517	857	2,351	13,999	55,678	-----		
Montana.....	346	6,403	59	2,412	388	287	3,991	8,192	3,594		
Nebraska.....	305	7,425	92	4,225	342	213	3,200	4,511	5,299		
Nevada.....	212	2,340	15	339	17	197	2,001	1,332	6,100		
New Hampshire.....	631	7,211	171	3,308	600	460	3,903	2,448	2,075		
New Jersey.....	78	3,731	26	1,121	52	52	2,610	178	-----		
New Mexico.....	153	1,570	22	486	30	131	1,084	6,349	3,500		
New York.....	275	6,329	55	1,862	124	220	4,467	3,117	22,822		
North Carolina.....	5,374	17,072	162	2,549	270	5,212	14,523	34,417	80,000		
North Dakota.....	624	10,527	109	2,623	358	515	7,904	12,909	-----		
Ohio.....	1,966	17,881	367	4,788	966	1,599	13,093	37,339	5,700		
Oklahoma.....	1,312	31,447	424	18,021	1,216	888	13,426	25,903	-----		
Oregon.....	2,214	26,372	402	11,326	1,162	1,812	15,046	51,848	-----		
Pennsylvania.....	3,797	51,711	799	18,377	2,829	2,998	33,334	43,734	196,521		
Rhode Island.....	14	661	5	209	8	9	482	108	-----		
South Carolina.....	338	3,795	34	1,838	131	299	1,957	4,785	4,000		
South Dakota.....	148	3,777	53	1,780	195	95	1,997	1,039	5,101		
Tennessee.....	953	13,503	330	7,929	760	623	5,574	15,262	25,000		
Texas.....	591	39,598	254	25,568	1,404	337	14,030	2,344	77,000		
Utah.....	847	6,727	162	2,387	367	685	4,340	19,255	-----		
Vermont.....	96	2,766	31	904	134	65	1,862	282	130		
Virginia.....	4,525	23,677	257	6,603	462	4,268	17,074	138,661	38,985		
Washington.....	2,246	21,330	291	7,441	885	1,955	13,889	53,300	-----		
West Virginia.....	1,710	8,137	85	1,162	194	1,625	6,975	30,836	-----		
Wisconsin.....	5,023	91,670	1,006	23,991	3,515	4,017	67,679	55,579	63,860		
Wyoming.....	21	1,441	11	1,292	17	10	149	1,598	-----		
Puerto Rico.....								3	-----		
Total.....	64,432	700,527	10,056	268,173	28,813	54,376	432,354	1,002,240	699,786		

<sup>1</sup> Officials in charge of Bang's disease work are the same as those listed in summary of tuberculosis-eradication work.

## BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS PREPARED UNDER LICENSES, MAY 1938

*Anti-hog-cholera serum*

Period	Preserved	Completed	Released	Destroyed
May 1938-----	Cc 69,710,467	Cc 65,806,696	Cc 89,152,715	Cc 229,922
May 1937-----	71,073,189	71,418,020	56,902,140	183,700
11 months ended—				
May 1938-----	663,464,671	664,537,352	678,206,115	2,347,603
May 1937-----	750,424,909	730,507,431	675,487,075	3,133,586

*Hog-cholera virus*

Period	Produced			Destroyed	
	Simultaneous	Hyper immunizing	Inoculating	Simultaneous	Hyperimmunizing
May 1938-----	Cc 8,225,512	Cc 13,763,080	Cc 63,196	Cc 146,990	Cc 493,842
May 1937-----	5,980,715	11,193,261	53,857	95,245	234,525
11 months ended—					
May 1938-----	48,642,193	129,514,463	502,458	2,191,964	4,183,942
May 1937-----	41,340,851	142,573,253	570,160	1,409,298	4,058,389

## INSPECTIONS AND TESTS IN THE PREPARATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS UNDER LICENSES, MAY 1938

Period	Animal inspections	Animal rejections	Pigs inoculated	Hogs hypered	Tests supervised	
					Serum	Virus
May 1938-----	211,724	2,532	18,852	10,483	314	251
May 1937-----	177,733	1,537	14,289	8,882	228	165
11 months ended—						
May 1938-----	1,843,437	18,759	157,309	100,610	2,926	1,724
May 1937-----	2,076,942	22,781	165,497	115,270	3,111	1,516

## LICENSES ISSUED FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, MAY 1938

License No. 4 was issued May 3, 1938, to The Abbott Laboratories, Fourteenth Street and Sheridan Road, North Chicago, Ill., for bovine-abortion vaccine.

License No. 9 was issued May 2, 1938, to Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Middle-town Road, Pearl River, N. Y., for chauvaei-welchii bacterin.

License No. 34 was issued May 16, 1938, to Peters Serum Co., South Second Street and Myers Avenue, Kansas City, Kans., and 4412 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. (mailing address; Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.), for: Mixed bacterin (ovine), and navel-ill mixed bacterin (equine).

License No. 180 was issued May 6, 1938, to Klusinire Biologic Laboratories, 2509 O Street, Omaha, Nebr., and Thirteenth Street and Bellevue Boulevard, Omaha, Nebr. (mailing address: 2509 O Street), for blackleg bacterin.

License No. 199 was issued May 3, 1938, to Brandner's Poultry Service Laboratory, Fourth and B Streets, Petaluma, Calif., for chicken-pox vaccine.

## LICENSES TERMINATED, MAY 1938

License No. 199 issued May 19, 1933, to Brandner's Poultry Service Laboratory, Fourth and B Streets, Petaluma, Calif., was terminated May 3, 1938, because of the discontinuance of production of infectious laryngotracheitis vaccine.

**RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS**

Penalties and fines have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the Bureau, as follows:

**Twenty-Eight-Hour Law**

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., \$100 penalty.  
Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
Southern Pacific Co., \$100 penalty.  
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, \$100 penalty.

**Meat-Inspection Act**

For offering unsound meat for interstate shipment: Charles W. Harwood, Bangor, N. Y., \$25 fine.

**PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT**

*Docket No. 580.—In re Swift & Co.*, New York, N. Y. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on September 30, 1936, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated title II of the Packers and Stockyards Act in that it had engaged in and used certain unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices in the sale and handling of meat and meat food products in commerce. A hearing was held and at its conclusion the examiner made a report of the proceedings, tentative findings of fact, conclusions, and recommended order, which was served on all parties, and to which exceptions were filed by respondent and interveners. Oral argument was had before the Secretary on March 4 and 5, 1938. The Secretary on June 1, 1938, ordered respondent to cease and desist from the unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices of denying to any purchaser any discount which, at or about the same time, is granted to any other purchaser of packer products of like kind, quality, and quantity under similar circumstances; of requiring one purchaser of its wrapped and packaged packer products to pay for them on the basis of their weight at the time they were wrapped and packed by respondent and allowing another purchaser to pay for such products on the basis of the actual weight thereof at the time of their physical delivery to the purchaser; and of denying to any buyer of packer products the same terms of credit that are extended to any other buyer, of substantially the same credit rating, purchasing packer products of like kind, quality, and quantity, under substantially the same circumstances.

*Docket No. 807.—In re Frank Keenan*, Chicago, Ill. The Secretary of Agriculture on May 28, 1937, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had failed to keep proper accounts, records, and memoranda, and that he was insolvent in that he was unable to pay his obligations as they became due in the usual course of business. Respondent filed an answer denying the material allegations of the complaint. A hearing was held at Chicago on August 18, 1937. The testimony introduced by the Government through one of its accountants sustained the allegations of the complaint. A copy of the examiner's report was served on the respondent, but no exceptions were filed. On June 1, 1938, respondent's registration as a dealer was suspended for a period of 1 year.

*Docket No. 891.—In re Metropolitan Poultry Feed Corporation*, New York, N. Y. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on July 27, 1937, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated title V of the Packers and Stockyards Act in that it had charged for poultry feed prices different from those set forth in its tariff No. 1. A hearing was held on August 9, 1937. The examiner issued his tentative findings of fact and recommended order, but no exceptions were filed. On June 8, 1938, the Secretary issued an order suspending the license of respondent for a period of 30 days, and ordered that during said period of suspension respondent shall cease and desist from engaging in the business authorized by said license, and shall thereafter cease and desist from charging prices for poultry feed to be used in feeding poultry shipped in interstate commerce, or loaded in cars or trucks for the purpose of shipment in such commerce, which shall be greater or less than or different from the prices, rates, and charges on file with the Secretary of Agriculture. On June 23 the effective date of the order of June 8, 1938, was postponed for 60 days.

Docket No. 894.—*In re Midwest Farmers, Inc.*, St. Paul, Minn. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on July 28, 1937, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that it had engaged in and used an unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice and device in connection with the handling of livestock in commerce. A hearing was held on September 21, 1937. A copy of the examiner's report was submitted to the respondent. Counsel for respondent filed exceptions to said report and argued the case orally before the Assistant Secretary, who had been assigned by the Secretary to hear the argument. On June 22, 1938, respondent was ordered to cease and desist from the unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice and device of substituting one animal for another without the knowledge and consent of the purchaser in making delivery of livestock to the purchaser.

Docket No. 928.—*In re Leo Schloss, Inc.*, Newark, N. J. The Secretary of Agriculture on September 4, 1937, issued an inquiry alleging that defendant had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that it had used an unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice in connection with the handling of livestock in commerce. A hearing was held on October 19. A copy of the examiner's tentative report was served upon defendant but no exceptions were filed. However, on January 11, 1938, defendant requested that further investigation be made by the Department concerning the matter. An opportunity was afforded defendant on February 23 to argue the case, but it did not avail itself of the right to do so. On June 8 the Secretary ordered defendant to cease and desist from engaging in the unfair and deceptive practice of placing orders and buying livestock in interstate commerce for subsequent slaughter, and thereafter failing and refusing to accept and fulfill the legal obligations assumed as principal acting through its buying agents.

Docket No. 959.—*In re Dewey Thomas*, Parkersburg and Weston, W. Va. The Secretary of Agriculture on October 20, 1937, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that he had engaged in and used an unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice and device in the buying and selling of livestock in interstate commerce in that he had failed and refused to furnish a reasonable bond to secure his financial obligations as a dealer. Respondent on May 5, 1938, acknowledged service of the notice of inquiry, admitted the truth of the matters and things therein alleged, and waived a hearing thereon. On June 20 respondent was ordered to cease and desist from the unfair practice of engaging in business as a dealer without executing and maintaining a bond or other satisfactory indemnity to cover his financial obligations as required by the Packers and Stockyards Act, and his registration was suspended for 6 months, with leave, however, to apply for a revocation of such suspension upon the furnishing of a bond or other satisfactory indemnity.

Docket No. 982.—*In re Feldman Bros. Co.*, Elizabeth, N. J. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on November 16, 1937, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had engaged in and used an unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice and device in violation of title II of the Packers and Stockyards Act in that, after it had purchased livestock through its duly authorized agent and had accepted such livestock which was shipped to it in commerce by the vendor, it made arbitrary and unauthorized deductions from the remittance covering the agreed purchase price. A hearing was held on January 6, 1938. A copy of the examiner's report was served upon respondent but no exceptions were filed. On June 20 respondent was ordered to cease and desist from the above-mentioned practice and device.

Docket No. 1040.—*In re Octaf Stragier*, Spokane, Wash. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on January 19, 1938, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had engaged in and used an unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice and device in buying and selling livestock in interstate commerce, in that he failed to furnish a reasonable bond to secure his obligations as a dealer. On April 5 respondent acknowledged service of the inquiry, admitted the truth of the matters and things therein alleged and waived a hearing thereon. On May 3 respondent filed a satisfactory bond with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. On June 8 respondent was ordered to cease and desist from the unfair practice of engaging in business as a dealer without executing and maintaining a bond or other satisfactory form of indemnity to cover his financial obligations.

Docket No. 1066.—*In re New System Poultry Market*, Philadelphia, Pa. The Secretary of Agriculture on January 28, 1938, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated title V of the Packers and Stockyards Act in that it had failed to maintain such finances as were necessary to enable it to meet its obligations as a licensee as they became due in the usual course of business. A hearing

was held on February 7. The evidence disclosed that respondent was unable to meet its current obligations and indicated that it will continue to be unable to fulfill the obligations that will be incurred in connection with the future purchase of live poultry on credit as a licensee. A copy of the examiner's report was served on respondent, but no exceptions were filed. On June 1 respondent's license for buying, selling, and handling live poultry in commerce was revoked.

*Docket No. 1068.—In re Glenn Baker*, Kokomo, Ind. v. *Boris & Neuman, Inc.*, Chicago, Ill. Glenn Baker filed an informal complaint against Boris & Neuman, Inc., seeking reparation under the Packers and Stockyards Act, a copy of which was served upon defendant. A hearing was held on February 8, 1938, and from the evidence adduced it appears that complainant and defendant entered into a contract of purchase and sale for 221 geese at 17 cents a pound to be shipped from Kokomo, Ind., to Chicago, Ill., on or about November 10, 1937; that the weight of the geese at Kokomo at the time of shipment was 2,865 pounds, but that defendant found the weight upon arrival at Chicago to be 2,455 pounds, making a shrinkage of 410 pounds, which was an unreasonable shrink; that the geese were on the road from 1:30 a. m. to 6:30 a. m. and that a reasonable shrinkage would be 171 pounds, and that reparation should be awarded to the complainant on the basis of 17 cents per pound for 238 pounds of geese, which is the difference between the claimed shrinkage of 410 pounds and the actual shrinkage found to be 171 pounds. The examiner's report was served on both the complainant and defendant, but no exceptions were filed. Therefore, on June 1 it was ordered that Glenn Baker be awarded reparation in the sum of \$40.48 against the defendant, Boris & Neuman, Inc., together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 percent per annum from November 10, 1937, until paid.

*Docket No. 1072.—In re Samuel Castiglia*, Philadelphia, Pa. The Secretary of Agriculture on February 3, 1938, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent had violated title V of the Packers and Stockyards Act in that he had failed to maintain such finances as were necessary to enable him to meet the obligations incurred as a licensee as they became due in the usual course of business. Hearings were held on February 7 and March 21. A copy of the examiner's report was served upon respondent but no exceptions were filed. Therefore, on June 10 the Secretary issued an order revoking respondent's license to buy, sell, and handle live poultry in commerce.

*Docket No. 1091.—In re Farmers Commission Co., A. Levit Co., Inc., O. V. Handy Bros. Co., Inc., Samuel Askin, and A. A. Levine*, Philadelphia, Pa. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on March 1, 1938, issued an inquiry alleging that respondents had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that they had engaged in and used an unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practice and device in that they had jointly and severally refused to sell live poultry in interstate commerce at the market price to Abraham Butler, of Philadelphia, a licensee under the act, and to extend to him the usual credit period of approximately 1 week, thereby subjecting Butler to an undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage. Copies of the inquiry were served on each respondent, and informal answers were filed by them, which answers, in substance, denied violating the act as alleged. A hearing was held on March 25 and 26. A copy of the examiner's report was served on each respondent, but no exceptions were filed. From the evidence adduced at the hearing it was found that Samuel Askin, who is a retailer, had not violated the act as alleged, therefore, the charges against him were dismissed on June 20. On the same date the other respondents were ordered to cease and desist from subjecting Butler, or any other licensee, to an undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage by refusing to extend the usual credit period without any reasonable basis for such refusal.

*Docket No. 1092.—In re Merchants Produce Co., Inc., v. Irwin Block*, Philadelphia, Pa. Complainant in this case filed an informal complaint on November 15, 1937, alleging that defendant was indebted to it in the amount of \$41.58 for live poultry. A copy of the complaint was served upon defendant, giving him 20 days in which to answer, but no answer was filed. A hearing was held on March 21, 1938. From the evidence adduced at the hearing it developed that the indebtedness upon which the informal complaint was based accrued on November 25, 1935, and no payment had been made on this indebtedness within 90 days prior to the date of filing the complaint. As the complaint was not filed within the 90-day statutory period, no reparation can be awarded. The examiner's report was served on complainant and on defendant but no exceptions were filed. Therefore, on June 10 the case was dismissed.

*Docket No. 1108.—In re John Clay & Co.*, Denver, Colo. The Secretary of Agriculture on April 1, 1938, issued an inquiry alleging that respondent in its capacity as a market agency engaged in the business of buying and selling livestock on commission in interstate commerce had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act in that it had used fictitious names in its transactions. On April 13 respondent acknowledged receipt of the inquiry and practically admitted the truth of the matters and things therein alleged, and waived a hearing on the allegation that the sheep were sold to the account of a fictitious name. Later respondent's representative conferred with the representatives of the Department and satisfactorily explained all the other allegations in the complaint. On June 8 respondent was ordered to cease and desist from using a fictitious name in reporting the sale of livestock to shippers.

*Docket No. 1112.—In re Integrity Poultry Co.*, Philadelphia, Pa. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on April 18, 1938, ordered that a hearing be held to allow the applicant an opportunity to show cause why his application for a license under title V of the Packers and Stockyards Act should not be denied. It now appears that applicant is no longer handling live poultry in commerce and requests that his application for a license be withdrawn. Therefore, on June 1 the case was dismissed.

*Docket No. 1129.—In re David R. Nissley*, Manheim, Pa., v. *Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc.*, Lancaster, Pa. The Secretary of Agriculture on May 17, 1938, ordered that a hearing be held on May 26 in the above-entitled case, but the complainant under date of May 25 requested that the Secretary dismiss the case. Therefore, on June 10 the case was dismissed.

#### Poultry license orders

Hearings have been held to allow applicants for licenses to buy, sell, and handle live poultry in commerce an opportunity to show cause why their applications, made under title V of the Packers and Stockyards Act, should not be denied. During the month of June, orders were issued granting licenses to the following:

*Docket No. 664.—In re Wallach & Krans*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Docket No. 1115.—In re Flushing Avenue Live Poultry Market*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Docket No. 1119.—In re Michael Santangelo*, New York, N. Y.

*Docket No. 1124.—In re North Fourth Poultry Corporation*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Docket No. 1125.—In re Mrs. C. G. Baron*, New York, N. Y.

*Docket No. 1126.—In re Antonio DiGiorgio*, Staten Island, N. Y.

#### Stockyard Withdrawn From Jurisdiction

Little Rock Stock Yards Commission Co., North Little Rock, Ark., was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Packers and Stockyards Act on June 3, 1938.

#### Modification of Order in Docket No. 5

Pursuant to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, the Secretary of Agriculture on June 30, 1924, issued an order prescribing reasonable rates and charges to be observed by the Peoria Union Stock Yards Co. for the rendition of services at its stockyard at Peoria, Ill. Respondent recently filed a petition seeking a temporary modification of the above-mentioned order to increase yardage charges. A detailed appraisal of the value of the land and the structural property of petitioner was made by Department engineers, and detailed audits and analyses of petitioner's books and records covering its operations for the 5-year period ended April 30, 1937, were made by Department accountants. Based on the information submitted, the Secretary on June 2, 1938, issued an order modifying to some extent the rates and charges for yardage.

#### Proceeding in Docket No. 311 Reopened

The United States Supreme Court on April 25, 1938, found the Secretary's order of June 14, 1933, prescribing reasonable commission rates to be charged at the Kansas City stockyards, invalid because the market agencies were not accorded a full hearing. On June 2, 1938, an order was issued by the Secretary reopening the case and submitting the proceedings, findings of fact, conclusion, and order, as issued on June 14, 1933, to the market agencies as the tentative findings of fact, conclusion, and proposed order of the Secretary in this proceeding and giving the market agencies 30 days from the date of service thereof in which to file exceptions.

**Supreme Court Upholds Order of Secretary in Docket No. 450**

The United States Supreme Court on May 31, 1938, rendered a decision upholding the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued in March 1937, reducing the charges for services, yardage, feed, and bedding at the Denver Union stockyards. The new rates became effective June 1, 1938. As a result of this decision approximately \$50,000 will be returned to shippers, the difference between revenues under the old and the new rates.

**WARNING AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY  
DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES**

The attention of all employees is called to Department Regulation 1542 which is quoted below:

*"Political Activity.—No employee of the Department in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof, or for the purpose of coercing the political action of any person or body. Employees in the competitive classified service, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns. Violations of the foregoing shall be deemed sufficient cause for the removal of the employee from the service.*

"Some of the forms of activity held by the Civil Service Commission to be forbidden are given below. It is not to be assumed that other forms of political activity are permissible because they are not mentioned. Candidacy for or service as delegate, alternate, or proxy in any political convention, or as an officer or employee thereof; acting as officer of any political convention or caucus, addressing it, making motions, preparing or assisting in preparing resolutions, representing other persons, or taking any prominent part therein, service on or for any political committee or other similar organization; serving as officer of a political club, as member or officer of any of its committees, addressing such a club, or being active in its organization; service in preparing for, organizing or conducting a political meeting or rally, addressing such a meeting, or taking any other active part therein except as a spectator; giving public expression to political views, engaging in political discussions or conferences while on duty or in public places, or canvassing a district or soliciting political support for any party, faction, candidate, or measure; offensive activity at the polls at primary or regular elections, soliciting votes, assisting voters to mark ballots, or in getting out the voters on registration and election days; acting as accredited checker, watcher or challenger of any party or faction; assisting in counting the vote or engaging in any other activity at the polls except marking and depositing the employee's own ballot; serving in any position of election officer except where refusal to serve is penalized by the election laws of the State; publishing or being connected editorially, managerically, or financially with any political newspaper and writing for publication or publishing any letter or article, signed or unsigned, in favor of or against any political party, candidate, faction, or measure; activity in campaigns concerning the regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic; candidacy for nomination or election to or holding local office; distribution of campaign literature, badges, or buttons, or wearing such badges or buttons while on duty; the circulation but not the signing of political petitions (including initiative and referendum, recall, and nomination petitions); and general political leadership or becoming prominently identified with any political movement, party, or faction, or with the success or failure of any candidate for election to public office.

"Employees permanently residing in the following incorporated municipalities adjacent to the District of Columbia will not be prohibited from becoming candidates for or holding municipal office in such corporations:

"In Maryland: Berwyn Heights, Bladensburg, Brentwood, Capitol Heights, Cheverly, Chevy Chase, Colmar Manor, Cobb Island, Cottage City, Eagle Harbor, Edmonston, Fairmont Heights, Garrett Park, Glen Echo, Hyattsville, Kensington, Laurel, Mount Rainier, North Beach, North Brentwood, Riverdale, Seat Pleasant, Somerset, Takoma Park.

"In Virginia: Falls Church, Herndon, Vienna, and Arlington County.

"No employee of the Department shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

"Temporary employees on leave of absence, with or without pay, are subject to the rule prohibiting political activity. Like restrictions are applied to unclassified laborers.

"All rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission regarding political assessments and partisan political activity of office holders must be strictly observed by all officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture."

It is the duty of any person having knowledge of any violation of this Regulation to submit the facts to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU

[The Bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but sends copies to officers in charge of stations and offices. These publications should be regarded as notification copies. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

B. A. I. Order 366. Order to Prevent the Introduction into the United States of Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Effective on June 1, 1938. Pp. 2.

Amendment 3 to B. A. I. Order 309. Regulations Governing the Interstate Movement of Livestock. Modifying Regulation 7, as Amended September 9, 1936. Effective on and after June 1, 1938. P. 1.

Amendment 3 to B. A. I. Order 352. Regulations Governing the Importation of Domestic Livestock and Other Animals into the United States from All Countries Except Mexico. Effective on and after July 1, 1938. Pp. 2.

#### AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS

The following amendments to the regulations of the Department have been issued:

Amendment 58, covering regulation 1544.

Amendment 59, covering regulation 1643.

Amendment 60, covering regulation 1111.

In addition the following supplementary document (as mentioned in Secretary's Memorandum No. 751, dated March 23, 1938) has been sent to inspectors and others in charge of field stations:

Budget and Finance Circular No. 64, "Computation of mileage of civilian employees using personally owned automobiles," which supplements paragraph 5 of regulation 3443.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

*Chief:* JOHN R. MOHLER.

*Assistant Chief:* A. W. MILLER.

*Assistant Chief:* HARRY W. SCHOENING.

*Assistant Chief:* PAUL E. HOWE.

*Business Manager:* J. R. COHRAN.

*Assistant Business Manager:* N. A. OLSTEAD.

*Assistant to Chief:* D. S. BURCH.

*Animal Husbandry Division:* HUGH C. MCPHEE, Chief.

*Animal Nutrition Division:* PAUL E. HOWE, Chief.

*Biochemic Division:* ROBERT M. CHAPIN, Chief.

*Division of Tick Eradication and Special Diseases:* W. M. MACKELLAR, Chief.

*Division of Virus-Serum Control:* D. I. SKIDMORE, Chief.

*Field Inspection Division:* S. O. FLADNESS, Chief.

*Meat Inspection Division:* E. C. JOSS, Chief.

*Packers and Stockyards Division:* A. W. MILLER, Chief.

*Pathological Division:* HARRY W. SCHOENING, Chief.

*Tuberculosis Eradication Division:* A. E. WIGHT, Chief.

*Zoological Division:* BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ, Chief.

*Animal Disease Station:* A. B. CRAWFORD, Acting Superintendent.

*Personnel:* GEORGE R. BROWN, in charge.





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